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IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO  
 SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO  
 COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND  
 OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/30 August 1977/

1. Like the other States of the socialist community, the German Democratic Republic views the struggle for the final elimination of all forms of colonial and racist oppression and exploitation in close connexion with the struggle to strengthen peace, extend political détente and halt the imperialist arms race.
2. The right of peoples to self-determination, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the international human rights covenants and in other important instruments, is one of the fundamental principles of international law in our times. It includes the right of peoples to fight with every means for their liberation and to determine for themselves their road of social and economic development. Interference by imperialist forces in the internal affairs of other peoples is inconsistent with this generally recognized principle and must be prevented.
3. To practise solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling against colonial and racist oppression and for national independence, self-determination and social progress is an unshakable principle of the German Democratic Republic's foreign policy. This solidarity, which is displayed in various ways, has become a matter of concern to the people as a whole.
4. The German Democratic Republic devotes particular attention to rendering solidarity and assistance to the peoples in southern Africa who are still oppressed by racism and apartheid. Given the acute danger the apartheid régime has created to international peace and security, the German Democratic Republic strongly favours consistent action to isolate that régime internationally. This goes in particular for the demand that an effective arms embargo be imposed and all the necessary steps be taken to bar access to nuclear arms for the Republic of South Africa. Closely related with the efforts to liquidate the apartheid régime is the struggle for the national and social liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe. In his message of greetings to the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, reaffirmed the consistent stand of this country as follows:  
  
"The German Democratic Republic rejects to maintain any kind of relations with the apartheid régime. It regards the national liberation movements as the legitimate representatives of their peoples. Linked with them by bonds of solidarity, the German Democratic Republic will continue to give active support to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism."
5. The German Democratic Republic takes the view that the problems in southern Africa can only be solved in conformity with the basic interest of the African

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peoples and on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and decisions. This requires united action and solidarity by all anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces.

6. Acting in this spirit, the German Democratic Republic, a member of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and of other international bodies, has at all times worked actively for the enforcement of the right of the peoples in southern Africa to self-determination. Representatives of the German Democratic Republic played a constructive part at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, held at Maputo, at the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism, held at Lisbon, and at the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos. Messages of greetings and statements from the country's leaders on the occasion of international days of struggle and solidarity with the people fighting against racism in southern Africa reaffirmed the consistent position of solidarity taken by the people and Government of the German Democratic Republic.

7. Highlights of this support are weeks of solidarity with the peoples of Africa fighting for their national and social liberation, which are organized each year by the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee. Moreover, the month of December as the month of anti-imperialist solidarity has become an established tradition. Meetings in factories, at universities, in towns and villages, just like fund-raising campaigns, solidarity concerts and voluntary work shifts, the revenues of which go to a solidarity account, are regular events of such weeks.

8. The German Democratic Republic's direct assistance to the peoples in southern Africa and to their national liberation movements takes on various forms, such as:

(a) Production of information materials, documentations, programmes and book texts, e.g., the mathematics textbook for Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau;

(b) Production of films on the national liberation struggle which are placed at the disposal of the United Nations and the liberation movements;

(c) Training of hundreds of African nationals at universities, colleges, technical schools and vocational training centres in the German Democratic Republic;

(d) Medical treatment of hundreds of wounded liberation fighters and the provision of drugs and medical aids and appliances;

(e) Invitation to African children for holiday stays in the German Democratic Republic;

(f) Provision of clothing, food-stuffs and vehicles;

(g) Financing of airline tickets for functionaries of liberation organizations to attend conferences.

9. The press, radio and television of the German Democratic Republic continue their active involvement in campaigns to strengthen international solidarity with

all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. Successes and problems of the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, including their consideration within the United Nations system, find regular coverage. Radio broadcasts, such as "Racism in the pillory", expose the crimes of the racist régimes. Television documentary films, e.g., "The forgotten colony", "If they find me I don't cry" and "All you need is freedom", convey deep insights into the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa under the leadership of their legitimate national liberation movements.

10. The German Democratic Republic, consistently pursuing its policy, will continue to stand firmly by the side of the oppressed peoples and to support with all its might their fight for national and social liberation. To achieve these declared aims it plays an active part in the United Nations.

JAPAN

/Original: English/

/5 August 1977/

1. In view of the importance of the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Government of Japan has decided to make voluntary contributions of \$US 220,000 in 1977 to the various United Nations Trust Funds for assistance to peoples of southern Africa as follows:

- (a) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: \$10,000;
- (b) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: \$140,000;
- (c) United Nations Fund for Namibia: \$10,000;
- (d) The United Nations Institute for Namibia: \$50,000;
- (e) Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid: \$10,000.

2. The Government of Japan has also decided to make voluntary contributions of \$6 million (\$3 million in cash; \$2.5 million worth of rice; and \$500,000 for transportation of rice in 1977 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for assistance to the Palestinians, exceeding by \$500,000 the total contribution made by Japan for the same purpose in 1976).

SEYCHELLES

/Original: English/  
/30 August 1977/

Unfortunately, owing to the many demands on its own very limited resources in the first year of independence, the Seychelles Government has not been in a position to afford any assistance to colonial territories and people under alien domination and foreign subjugation. However, the question of assistance, albeit even on a modest scale, in the coming year is being actively considered.

SWEDEN

/Original: English/  
/30 August 1977/

1. The Swedish assistance to refugees from liberation movements and victims of apartheid in southern Africa has been substantially increased during the fiscal year 1977/78.
2. The liberation movements - South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and African National Congress of South Africa - will receive 10 and 8 million Skr respectively during 1977/78. The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the front-line States acting as host to Zimbabwean refugees will continue to receive humanitarian assistance during 1977/78. Sweden has already, during 1976/77, allocated 5 million Skr to the Patriotic Front, divided equally between the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Equally, Mozambique and Botswana have received assistance in addition to their original country programme in order to facilitate care on their territories of Zimbabwean and South African refugees. Furthermore, Sweden will contribute some 15 million Skr to educational programmes for refugees from southern Africa, including support to International University Exchange Fund, the World University Service, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Legal and other humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid will amount to approximately 7 million Skr.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

/Original: English/

/26 July 1977/

The All Pakistan Women's Association, which believes in the protection of human rights and condemns such acts which curb or hinder fuller development of women and children, had endorsed the United Nations resolutions against apartheid and supports all national and international actions which work for removing social and economic hardship from the occupied and foreign dominated territories. The Association, which has consultative status with the Government of Pakistan, states that Pakistan has made financial contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia and South Africa.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

/Original: French/

/28 July 1977/

Using money received from UNESCO UNUM cheques, the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service has recently undertaken the organization and financing of a project of the Youth Front of the African National Council in Zimbabwe, for providing equipment needed for child education programmes and educational material.

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

/Original: English/

/11 August 1977/

1. The Friends World Committee for Consultation forwarded a copy of a statement supplied to it by the American Friends Service Committee. 1/
2. In this statement, it is said that the American Friends Service Committee's work on behalf of self-determination in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) has been chiefly directed toward informing United States citizens of the human predicament in those two countries and of the ways in which United States business and governmental policies might affect that predicament.

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1/ The same organization also forwarded a pamphlet on the American Friends Service Committee southern Africa programme, entitled "Southern Africa: AFSC Program Bridges Two Continents", which is available in the Secretariat's file.

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3. Under the Southern Africa Program, a special representative spends half of his time in front-line nations of southern Africa staying in touch with exiled Namibian and Zimbabwean leaders, among others, and half his time in the United States sharing information with various audiences and giving interviews on the southern Africa struggle for self-determination and the need for Americans to act with understanding in support of that struggle.

4. In Africa, the American Friends Service Committee has:

- (a) Donated recreational and educational materials to the Namibia Institute;
- (b) Supported an independently-organized non-violent effort, Operation Namibia, which aims to dramatize South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;
- (c) Sent special representatives to recent international conferences on Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) held at Dakar, Geneva and Maputo, as a way of manifesting concern for authentic and speedy self-determination;
- (d) Organized a one-month study tour of some front-line nations to better acquaint the American Friends Service Committee workers from across the United States of America with movements for self-determination and the southern African situation generally.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH AND STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/  
/28 July 1977/

The International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations forwarded copies of the following documents: (a) resolution on Timor; (b) resolution on the Democratic Arab Republic of Sahara; (c) resolution on southern Africa; and (d) summary report on visit to Tindouf, February/March 1977.

PANAFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/  
/4 August 1977/

The Panafrikan Institute for Development, following its articles and terms of reference and within its competence (mainly training and research related to rural development in Africa), has always endeavoured to be of special assistance to individuals belonging to countries or territories such as Angola (before and, of course, after independence), Namibia and Zimbabwe. It will continue to follow the same policy in the future.

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